Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 21.

VOLNEY B. PALMER, *at his Real Estate and Coal Agencies*, Corner of Third & Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia, No.160, Nassau Street, New York, No. 16, State Street, Boston, and South east corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our Agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY OF THE COUNTRY!
The People Demand its Restoration!

The American Ticket.

THE TARIFF OF 1842—GOOD WAGES, AND PLENTY OF WORK—PROTECTION TO OUR OWN INDUSTRY, AND OUR OWN WORK SHOPS, IN PREFERENCE TO THOSE OF EUROPE—NOW and FOREVER.

For President,
General ZACHARY TAYLOR,
Of Louisiana.

For Vice President,
Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE,
Of New York.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

Senatorial Electors.
Thomas M. T. M'Kennan, of Washington.
John P. Sanderson, of Lebanon.

District Electors.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. John F. Watherill,	14. William Calder,
3. James M. Davis,	15. William M'Ilvain,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Chas. W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hiltner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Duligan,	18. T. R. Davidson,
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landis,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schmucker,	21. Andrew W. Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irvin,
11. William G. Hurley,	23. Thomas H. Sill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. S. A. Purviance.

Free Trade Starvation Ticket.

THE WORKSHOPS OF EUROPE, IN PREFERENCE TO THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

For President,
GENERAL LEWIS CASS.

Gen. Cass voted for the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, and also voted for the British Tariff of 1846.

Vice President,
GEN. WILLIAM O. BUTLER.

He has subscribed to the doctrine of Free Trade.

DESPERATION!

The *Pennsylvanian*, Spirit of the *Times*, and other Locofoco journals in the pay of James K. Polk & Company, appear to be dreadfully chaffed at the Waterloo defeat that party experienced in this County, on the 10th instant—the result, after deducting all the gain achieved in any other County of the State, being sufficient to secure to Pennsylvania a Whig Governor and a Whig Administration for the next three years. That they have cause to complain of the *ingratitude* of our citizens to a set of *swindlers*, who cheated them in 1844, by declaring "that Polk was a better Tariff man than Henry Clay;" we will not deny. But they must recollect that the people of the Coal Region of Schuylkill County are honest and intelligent; they have more common sense and practical judgment of laws and business, than two-thirds of those Locofoco editors in Pennsylvania who preach the doctrine of Free Trade. They admit that they were, through *party prejudices* and *confiding honesty*, cheated once; but they could not be cheated again with their eyes open! They felt the effects of the fraud of 1844 in the prostration of all business, and in their honest indignation, like chaff before the tempest, have hurled their deceivers from power.

The *Pennsylvanian* even went so far as to make an indecent and false attack upon Mr. Benjamin Haywood, one of our citizens who now resides temporarily at Philadelphia. It states that he visited Schuylkill County, "begged the people to vote for Johnston for *his* sake"—that "he wept big tears of agony," etc. and similar statements, malicious as they are false. It is, indeed, true that Mr. Haywood arrived at Pottsville, after dark, on the afternoon preceding the election, in company with Mr. Sullivan, of Philadelphia. Both made highly interesting and able speeches, went to bed, slept till morning, and then departed in the 7 o'clock train, for Philadelphia. We do not know that a single miner, from any of the Collieries in which Mr. H. is interested, was present at the meeting, or even knew that Mr. Haywood had been in the County, until after the election. He spoke in Pottsville only, where but few miners reside, and did not even visit one of his Collieries while here.

But these are only on a par with the generality of statements that appear in the swindling journals of the Locofoco party. Let them, however, "beware the ides of November." False statements and lying affidavits cannot save them. The people have reflected, have felt, and will vote accordingly. This is all that honest men and upright citizens can do—and it is all we ask.

SECTIONAL FEELINGS.

We find the following in the Locofoco organ of this Borough, the editor of which fully endorsing it:

"His (Cass') election brings with it no fears in any quarter. No portion of our wide extended Union can say, he is our enemy—no State can infer injustice from his past acts, but in every part, from the extreme East and North, to the extreme West and South, the past life of Lewis Cass will be taken as a guaranty that he is governed by no sectional feelings."

This is strange language for an individual who professed to advocate the Tariff of '42, and who declared but a few days ago, that the Democratic party would have to return to the Protective Policy! Lewis Cass voted for the *repeal* of the act of '42, and in *favor* of the Tariff of '46—yet no "portion of our wide extended country can say he is our enemy—no State can infer injustice from his past acts." He is *pledged* to carry out the policy of the Polk Administration—the policy which has given such a double impulse to Free Trade"—and yet, forsooth, "no portion of our Union can say he is our enemy!" The policy which he sustains may close our mines and workshops—as it is now doing—may surfeit our country with iron smelted with Foreign coal, goods fabricated with English labor, and paid for by American silver and gold.—and thus beggar our citizens—still, "no portion of the Union can say he is our enemy!" Out upon such foolhardiness—such barefaced hypocrisy!

TEE RECEPTION OF OUR NEWS IN PHILADELPHIA.

AN INTERESTING SCENE!

We make the following extract from a letter from a citizen of Schuylkill County, who was in the Whig Reading Room in Philadelphia, when the first returns of the election in this County came to hand:

"At or near ten o'clock, a commotion was visible near the door of the room, and in a few moments a man was seen struggling through the crowd, holding aloft a paper for the President of the Taylor Club, Mr. Duff, who at once called to order. In a moment "silence reigned." When—hark! The clear voice of the President rung distinct: "We have just received a Telegraphic despatch from Pottsville, which gives 512 majority for Johnston—a clear Whig gain of near 250!" As though the lower region had "busted its biler,"—as though a thousand engines had run together and *screamed*, in one united voice, such was the yell of enthusiastic delight that now came with one accord from the capacious caverns of a thousand mouths! And it did not stop with us,—for from without another shout, and another was heard, emit—it is said—a *Loco* motive going to Washington in vain endeavored to catch up to it! After quiet was again restored, friend Duff, with every lineament of his features swelling, said, "And yet another!—New Castle Township, in the same County—Schuylkill—195 majority—a Whig gain of 130!" But here my pen drops. It is said a *Deaf* man hears amidst the "noise and confusion" of even a Niagara, and it is a poor role that won't work both ways—I could not hear. The thunder was too tremendous! O ye Mountain boys of New Castle, St. Clair and the valleys round about—could ye have heard that shout!—"Dunder and blixen!" Combs and brushes would have been of little service for a week;—I have used up nearly a bottle of the genuine "Bars Oil," but it's no use.—stick up my hair *will*, even yet! * * *

Dr. Leib of your Borough has been making some very good stump speeches, here, and appears to be quite a favorite with the mass. His remarks are quite racy, calling forth reiterated bursts of applause. His quere in the middle of his speech on Friday night, at he Whig Reading Room, is in the mouths of many, and was received with great cheering and laughter. It was, "Did'nt I come over in the right time?"

PROSCRIPTION!

[From the Pottsville Emporium of Oct. 19.]

Affidavit of Wm. Byrnes, Sr.

Since April or May last, I worked for my son, who had a contract from John B. Douty, at the East Delaware Mines. Mr. Douty frequently spoke to us on the subject of the election, urging us to vote the Whig ticket. We were Democrats, I and my son. We voted the Democratic ticket at the last election. Two days after the election (on the 12th of October) I went to work as usual, when William Simmons, the boss of John B. Douty, informed me that he had orders from Douty to discharge us, and that Douty said no one but a Whig should work that breast. I knew of no other charge against us than that we were Democrats, no one ever complained of our work.

WM. BYRNES, Sr. his X mark.

Oct. 26, 1848.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, this 17th day of October, A. D. 1848. S. N. PALMER.

Affidavit of William Byrnes, Jr.

I am a native of Ireland; I have been a citizen of the United States for the last nine or ten years. I have lived in this—(Schuylkill County,) since the year 1831. In April or May last I commenced working for John B. Douty, at the East Delaware Mines, where I have worked at times for the last eleven years. I worked by contract; my father, William Byrnes, Sr. worked with me. Mr. Douty frequently spoke with us on the subject of politics, urging us to vote the Whig ticket. At the election on the 10th of this month, we both voted the Democratic ticket. When my father commenced work on the 12th, two days after the election, he was stopped (as he informed me, and I verily believe) by William Simmons, Douty's boss, who stated to him that Douty would permit no one but a Whig to work that breast. When Mr. Douty paid me on the next Saturday, he assigned no other cause for discharging us—saying that we were good workmen.

WM. BYNES, Jr.

Oct. 16, 1848.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, this 17th day of October, A. D. 1848. S. N. PALMER.

Affidavit of Francis O'Roarke.

Personally appeared before me, Blair McClenachan, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for the County of Schuylkill, Francis O'Roarke, who, being duly sworn according to law, sayeth, that between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, on the morning of the 10th of October, 1848, Francis Goings (an alien) boss miner of the Phœnix Colliery, declared to him that he had orders from Mr. Charles Miller of Philadelphia, to discharge every man employed at the works, who did not vote the Whig ticket.

B. McCLENACHAN, J. P.

Minersville, Oct. 16, 1848.

We copy the above for the purpose of refuting them. We shall do it in few words. The following statements give the lie direct to the two former—the "lie in the throat," as Lieut. General Tom Thumb Bouton observed. As to the latter, it is even more ridiculous than the former. It is not probable that Mr. Miller would issue such orders, as we understand he is *a Locofoco*. Why, the Very Honorable Mr. Palmer don't believe this part of the story, himself! He says, —("an' now you'll hear an opin'on as is an opin'on!") "In reference to the declaration of Francis Goings, referred to by Mr. O'Roarke, that he had orders from Mr. Miller to discharge every man employed at the works, who did not vote the Whig ticket, we take this opportunity of expressing our *opinion* that, if made, it was without the least authority from Mr. Miller."

Now, then, let us dispose of the house of Byrnes & Son:

Affidavit of John B. Douty.

Having seen two Affidavits published in the Pottsville *Emporium*, of the 19th of October, inst. purporting to be signed by William Byrnes, Sen. and William Byrnes, Jr. stating that I had frequent conversations with them on the subject of politics, and urged them to vote the Whig ticket, and discharged them because they voted the Democratic Ticket. I pronounce the whole statement a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. I never said one word to them which in any employ, on the subject of politics. I had given orders to my foreman Mr. Simmons, to discharge them two weeks before the election, in consequence of their only working part of the time, and delaying the work in their breast.

Schuylkill County, ss.

John B. Douty, who being duly sworn according to law, doth depose, and says that the above statement is correct, and further says not.

Sworn and subscribed the 19th day of October, A. D. 1848. } John B. Douty.
Before me JACOB REED.

Affidavit of William Simmons.

I have seen two Affidavits published in the *Emporium*, signed by Wm. Byrnes, Sen. and Wm. Byrnes, Jr. stating that they were discharged from Mr. Douty's Colliery, because they voted the Democratic ticket. Mr. Douty gave me orders two weeks before the election to discharge these men, because they absented themselves from the mines for days and week's, which increased the expenses of mining by leaving breasts be-idle, as the Colliery is below water level. I delayed doing so, hoping that they would attend to their work better, but they did not, but absented themselves again after the election, when Mr. Douty told me that he would stand it no longer, and I should put other men in. The subject of politics was not mentioned to me by Mr. Douty, neither before nor after the election. The s ention that I told him that Douty said "no one but a Whig should work that breast," is absolutely and totally false. We have a number of Democrats working at the Colliery, who voted the Locofoco ticket, who attend to their work.

Schuylkill County, ss.

William Simmons, who was duly sworn according to law, doth depose, and says that the above stated matter is correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn and subscribed the 20th day of Oct, 1848. } William Simmons.
JACOB REED.

We now call upon the Attorney General to look to this business. There is a *law* against *perjury* and the subornation of perjury. Shall law prevail or not?

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.

Bicknell's Reporter of October 17, says:—A large number of counterfeit 5's on the Bank of Penn Township, were yesterday put in circulation in the city. They are so well done that many were taken by our banks and brokers. Those that we have seen are letter C, payable to J. Rush, and variously dated in 1846. They can readily be detected by observing that in the right end of the *genuine* bills the words "Five Dollars—5—Five Dollars," are inserted in two lines—the letters of one commencing at the bottom of the note, and running upwards, and the other at the top, and running downwards. In the *counterfeit* they both commence at the upper part of the bill and run downwards.

A GOOD WHIG MOTTO.

"My Wounded are behind me, and I shall never pass them alive!"

In a recent speech of Col. Jefferson Davis, now a Senator of the United States, and a member of the Democratic party, at Vicksburg, he alluded to the battle of Buena Vista, and to the dauntless conduct of Old Invincible, on that occasion. He said that during the progress of the battle, after he (Colonel Davis) was wounded, General Taylor came and set down by him—the firm determination on his brow seemed struggling with an expression of deep sorrow for the brave fellows who had fallen and those who were yet to bite the dust—when, on being interrogated as to his purposes, he replied, while the fire of an unconquered will gleamed in his eye—"*My wounded are behind me, and I shall never pass them alive!*" What a noble sentiment! How full of sympathy for the wounded rank and file—how well calculated to touch, rouse and animate the hearts of the American people. Who would not glory to rally under such a chieftain! The Hero, the Christian, and the Man, are at once united in Zachary Taylor, and his heart is as generous and magnanimous, as his head is sagacious and clear.

COMING OUT FOR TAYLOR.

The Petersburg *Intelligencer* publishes letters from two old Democrats, declaring their intention to vote for General Taylor. One is from Robert Harrison, of Prince George's county, Va. who has all his life supported the Democratic ticket in that State. The author of the other letter is Gen. T. J. Green, of Texas. The *Intelligencer* says:—"He was for some time a prisoner in the castle of Perote, and his interesting account of the tragical Mier Expedition is familiar to us all. Gen. Green has heretofore acted with the Democratic party, and is, he tells us, now a moderate Democrat, but prefers Gen. Taylor, a moderate Whig, to Gen. Cass, an ultra and *destructive* Locofoco."

An Ancient Press.—The Newport *Mercury*

copies an article headed "an ancient Press," from the St. Mary's Beacon, and adds: "We have now standing in our office, a press of similar construction to the above of probably greater antiquity; it is *the* one that was brought by James Franklin, the elder brother of Dr. Franklin, from Boston, about 1728. It is kept as a curiosity, and has not been in use since the introduction of modern presses."

The Mormon Temple in Ruins.—A dispatch in the St. Louis papers, dated Nauvoo, October 9, says:—"This magnificent temple was observed to be on fire in the cupola, this morning about 4 o'clock. The flames spread rapidly, and the building was totally consumed, leaving nothing but the naked and blackened walls. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

There are three crimes in Russia, for

which the guilty party is punished, viz: Gambling, drukenness, and *reading books!*—*Exchange.*

We don't know, but that a little of the punishment for the latter offence would be of advantage here—at least for such books as are mostly read at the present day.

Great Change.—The rise of property in

Cincinnati is almost unprecedented. Burr's farm, which cost $3,50 per acre in 1841, or $355 90 in all, is now worth an average of $30 per foot, or nine millions, three hundred and four thousand dollars, without reference to the buildings thereon.

The Way to Use Money.—There have

been expended on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal more than $12,000,000, viz: 10,000 000 by the States of Maryland and Virginia, $2,500,000 by the Federal Government. It is to be hoped that *some* day there will be a fair return.

The latest absence of mind case was the

sending up of a receipt for twenty dollars to the pulpit, to be read by the minister, instead of an important church notice. This occurred on Sunday in one of the churches in New York city.

Capital Punishment in France.—In the

French National Assembly an attempt to abolish the death penalty in all cases has failed, although the penalty was abolished as far as it related to all political offences.

An Old Grinder.—A fragment of a mam-

moth's tooth has been found at the Sulphur Springs, in Alabama, which weighs eighty and a half pounds. It must have been a monstrous head to hold a jawful of such grinders.

Making them Laugh.—Dr. Colton is ad-

ministering laughing gas to the ladies in Boston. Should they fall to kissing the gentlemen, while in a state of rapturous exaltation, it would be highly amusing to the individual kissed.

Of Course!—The Cass and Van Buren

men elected to the Vermont Legislature have combined to defeat the election of a Taylor Speaker. They are allies whenever a blow can be struck at the people's choice, old "Rough and Ready."

A Large Pear.—The Snow Hill, Md.,

Shield notices a pear weighing 1½lbs., which grew in the garden of W. D. Pitts, Esq., near Berlin, in the upper part of that county. It is certainly a great curiosity.

Mrs. Roger Sherman.—This lady intro-

duced twelve orphan children into her family, and educated them, until they were old enough to be settled in life.

Ex-Governor Thomas, of Maryland, has

declared for Taylor and Fillmore upon Free Soil principles. He was always a Locofoco.

Macredy, a New York letter says, has

failed in drawing the immense crowds so confidently anticipated by his friends.

Eyes.—Dr. Bristol, of Lockport, is making

artificial eyes for horses. Doubtless the horses will be very much obliged to him.

The excitement in Philadelphia in regard

to the election, exceeds any thing of the sort since 1840. It's up she goes and down she comes.

Poetry and Politics.—N. P. Willis is

writing Taylor political song;—and Percival, the poet is about to make political stump speeches.

Mrs. Bailey has been re-elected to the office

of Printer for the City of Philadelphia.

WHIG PROTECTION.

Our Miners and working men already begin to feel the beauties of Whig Protection!" Wages have been reduced since the Election—and in some instances these especial friends of the poor "Working-men," have given notice to their Miners that no money will be paid them before the first of May—Store-goods to be the only pay, and that too at four dollars and half per week! This is Whig Protection with a vengeance!

The above article we copy from the *Emporium* of Thursday last. It is hardly necessary for us to state that it is false, every person knows it to be so—and the writer knew it also; when he penned it. But that is nothing for them—it is a part of their tactics—they will *rob* and *defraud* the laborer out of fair wages *here*, and throw him out of employment by transferring his work to Europe—pass laws to crush our business men to the earth, and transfer their business to Europe—destroy their capital invested—and then turn round and *lie* about, and *slander* them, because they are compelled to suffer from their *rascally laws*. Is it not almost beyond human endurance!—Ought not such persons be drummed out of our county?

ART-UNION OF PHILADELPHIA.

This institution met on Tuesday evening last, at the Academy of Fine Arts, for the purpose of making the annual distribution of prizes. The meeting was presided over by Joseph Sill, Esq., and the annual report of the Board of Managers was read by James S. Wallace. Judge Kelly addressed the members, after which the following prizes were distributed:

T. J. Potts, of Philada., apiciture worth	$150
S. A. Badger, of Portsmouth, N. H.,	100
Chas. C. Hoch, Philadelphia,	100
J. J. Heald, Wilmington, Del.	75
G. W. Corcoran, Philadelphia,	75
Wm. B. Kinney, Newark, N. J.,	50
W. G. Cook, Trenton N. J.,	50
J. B. Bodd, Philadelphia,	50
Wm. S. Dennett, Bangor, Maine,	50
Paul H. Goddard, Philadelphia,	50
Geo. Tappan, New Bedford, Mass.	50
Joseph G. Oakes, Boston,	50
Henry T. Porter, Fishville, R. I.	40
John Frost, Philadelphia,	40
Peter Harrison, Lowell, Mass.	40
James J. Roggen, Philapelphia,	40
Felix Dorego, do.	40
Henry L. Dalton, Boston,	40
Edward Harris, Moorestown, N. J.	25
L. E. Stone, Philadelphia,	25
Chas. A. Tufts Concord, Me.	25
Enoch Taylor, Philadelphia,	25
Henry Reseney, do.	25
Chas. S. Pendley, do.	25
Thos. T. Phillips, do.	25
Gen. M. Hollenback, Wilkesbarre, P.	25

Persons wishing to become members of this institution, can do so at our office. Every contributor of $5 secures a copy of the annual engraving, (worth $5, at least) and stands a chance of drawing from $25 to $500, with which to purchase a painting executed by an American artist.

INFAMOUS.

A gentleman informs us that at the Middleport poll, on the afternoon of the election, a body of men with clubs took possession of the window, and a number of Whigs were knocked down and trampled upon by Locofoco bullies,—they were compelled to resort to weapons, and each Whig marched up with a ballot in one hand and a revolver in the other, and deposited his vote. About thirty of the timid Whigs did not vote. The Locofoco Constable took tickets from the hands of the Whigs and tore them up. Some of the ring-leaders have been arrested, and we hope a severe example will be made of them. The Sheriff at the request of the citizens has appointed a posse of officers to guard the polls on the 7th of November.

Other citizens who had changed were threatened by letters with assassination if they dared to go to the polls,—an Irish laborer who voted the Whig ticket in Norwegian township, was waylaid in the evening by some of his countrymen, and beaten most shamefully. Mr. Fogarty and other upright business men, of our borough who decided to go for the measures of the Whig party for a change, had most *base* and *infamous* falsehoods industriously circulated throughout the whole region, by the minions of Locofocoism, (some of whom from their position ought to be ashamed of themselves, and whose names ought to be publicly promulgated) calculated to seriously injure them, and effect their business—yet these are the persons who dare accuse the Whigs with trying to intimidate the people from voting. Oh shame! shame!

HE MUST BE ABUSED!

When General Taylor was nominated for the Presidency, so perfectly honest was he esteemed to be by men of all parties, and so irreproachable his character, his patriotism, and his motives, that it was thought no one would venture to assail him. His brilliant services, so fresh in the grateful recollection of his countrymen, it was thought would at least spare him the vile abuse of political enemies. But no! From one end of the land to the other, the Cass presses are pursuing him with tongues of malignity and spleen, and they would consign him to private life, like the venerable sage of Ashland, as a base fiend and wretch. The following from the *Pennsylvanian*, the organ of the Cass "Democracy" in this State, edited, as it is, by John W. Forney, a Custom House hireling under Mr. Polk, will serve as an example:—"If our limits would permit, says this journal, "we would show in a very short space that this Jackdaw who appears before the country in peacock feathers, and claims to be a candidate of the people for the Presidency, on the ground of his honesty and virtue, is, if we take the words of his own mouth for evidence, the most dishonest man that has recently appeared upon the stage of political life."

This "Jackdaw in peacock's feathers!" Is this to be suffered! Is such language the reward for forty year's service for his countrymen? We pause for the people's answer.

IMPORTATIONS OF COAL AND IRON.

Some time ago we wrote to a friend in Washington, for some official statistics, showing the importations of Coal and Iron and Manufactures of Iron into of this Country, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last. We failed in obtaining it. We then wrote to our member of Congress. It appears by the following communication that he also failed in obtaining the requisite information, which if published at the present time, would astound the people and show them the *true* cause of all the difficulties under which the Country and the Coal and Iron trade particularly labors. The Administration is aware of this fact, and withholds the information from the people.

Mr. B. Bannan,

Dear Sir—I send you herewith an official statement of the importations of Foreign Coal and Iron and the manufactures thereof for nine months, from the 1st July 1847, to 1st April 1848.

I have attempted to obtain an account of the imports of these articles for the balance of the fiscal year, but the Secretary of the Treasury has seen fit not to furnish me with it.

You will observe that the imports of Iron and the manufactures thereof, for the nine months, amounts to the enormous sum of *nine millions four hundred and sixty four thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.*

The Imports for the balance of the year, (from 1st April to 1st July, 1848) I am informed, far exceed either of the first three quarters embraced in this statement; but, estimating it the same, it will stand for the whole year as follows:

Value in England, &c. of the imports of Iron and manufactures thereof, for 9 months,	$9 461,841
Ditto, for 3 months, (estimated)	3,151,947
Total imports for 1 year,	$12,619,788

I have made an estimate of the quantity of English Coal consumed in the production of this Iron and the manufactures thereof, and find it to amount to *one million, one hundred and forty-seven thousand, two hundred and forty five tons*—being equal to about one third of all the Anthracite Coal sent to market from all the Mines of Pennsylvania.

If this Iron were manufactured in the United States, it would give employment to forty thousand miners and workers in Iron, in our own country. It would save us upwards of twelve millions of specie per year, and add to the home market of the farmer from six to eight millions of dollars. Under the Tariff of 1846, the specie goes to English manufacturers, English miners and workers in Iron, and to English farmers.

I am, very respectfully yours,
G. N. ECKERT.

October 17, 1848.

Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Coal, and of Iron and Manufactures of Iron and Steel with the duty thereon, imported into the United States from the 1st day of July 1847, to the 3rd day of March, 1848, inclusive.*

Iron and Manufactures of Iron and Steel, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

	Quantity.	Value.
Manufactures of Iron and Iron and Steel.		75
Hinges and screws,		220,147
Fire arms not specified,		5,475
Side Arms,		17,033
Drawing and cutting knives,		3,739
Hatchets and adzes,		9,291
Socket chisels,		11,357
Steelyards and scale beams,		37,600
Vises,		2,191
Sickles and reaping hooks,		23,505
Scythes,		753
Sad irons and hatters irons,	lbs.30,896	618
Wood screws,		5,721
Spades and shovels,		3,458
Squares,		
Needles, sewing, darning and others,		179,009
Cast iron butt hinges,		113,533
Cutlery, not specified,		981,205
Other manufactures of, not specified.		2,903,112
Bonnet Wire,	lbs.309,174	24,910
Iron and steel wire, not above No. 14,	lbs.61,733	24,998
do do do do No. 14,	lbs.42,037	3,359
Tacks, brads and sprigs, not above 16 oz. pr. lb.	lbs.200	58
do do do do above 16 oz. pr. lb.	thous.347	66
Nails,	lbs.546,403	65,531
Spikes,	lbs.8,451	406
Chain Cables,	lbs.7,684,567	319,941
Anchors, mill, crors and cut and pit,	No 6,478	6,201
Anchors and parts thereof,	lbs.700,725	34,847
Anvils and parts thereof,	lbs.1,356,478	81,237
Smith's hammers and sledges,	lbs.86,471	4,793
Castings, vessels of all other	lbs.293,816	12,125
Round or square iron as brasiers, &c.	lbs.420,936	15,708
Rail or spike rods, slit, rolled or hammered,	lbs.461,976	11,916
Band or Scroll Iron, do	lbs.471,257	2,837
Hoop Iron, do	lbs.432,491	15,123
Sheet Iron, do	lbs.2,158,728	86,009
Pig Iron,	lbs.13,350,158	549,899
Old and Scrap iron,	cwt.523,530	570,036
Bar manufactured by rolling,	cwt.85,421	89,073
Bar manufactured otherwise,	cwt.918,760	2,374,292
	cwt.346,696	663,198
		$9,461,841

*The quantity of Foreign Coal imported during the same period of nine months is as follows:

Tons,	164,447
Estimated at the same rates for remaining quarter, which is below the actual quality,	41,112
Tons,	205,559

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, July 8, 1848.

DANIEL GRAHAM, Register.

This statement includes all the returns which have been received.

We stated some time ago that more Foreign Coal was imported during the last year, under the Tariff of 1846, than had been imported in any one year from the foundation of our Government to the present time. The above communication sustains our statement, as the following table will show. Previous to 1835 the importations of Foreign Coal did not reach 100,000 tons per annum. The fiscal year begins and ends on the 1st of July of each year.

1835	49 959
1836	108 432
1837	153,450
1838	129.083
1839	181,551
1840	162.867
1841	155.391
1842	141,521
1843	41 163
1844	87 073
1845	85.776
1846	156 853
1847	148.021
To April 1st, 1848, and estimated for quarter for balance of the year,	205,559

To mine and transport this Coal to market in Pennsylvania (where it ought to be mined,) would give employment *directly* to about 8 or 900 persons, who with their families, hatters, tailors, shoemakers, manufacturers, farmers, &c. and all others dependent upon them, would give support to several thousands of our citizens—but the British Free Trade advocates of Cass, Butler and the Tariff of 1846, transfer this business to Europe and suffer *our* citizens, living under *our* government, and who are *taxed* for the support of this Government, and who have a right to demand protection from it, to go idle and suffer for the very necessaries of life, when, under a different state of affairs all who choose to work could be employed at fair wages, the people rendered happy and contented, and our country permitted to march on in her destined career of prosperity, power and greatness.

VOICE FROM THE GRAVE.

The Rochester *Advertiser* furnishes the following scrap of political history, extracted from a private letter addressed by Silas Wright to a gentleman in Monroe county, New York, under date of April 18, 1847. Speaking of the qualifications of Gen. Taylor, whose name had been suggested as a probable candidate of the Democracy, he proceeds to say:

"I know nothing of his tastes and qualifications for civil administration. Some brave and successful soldiers have those qualifications in perfection; and some have not a single one of them—but in civil situations are wholly destitude of moral firmness. Our friend General Cass is one of them—a good soldier in his day, but afraid of his own shadow in a civil office, and a perfect time-server and demagogue."

This opinion concerning Gen. Cass was uttered at a time when he was not a candidate for the Presidency, and when there was nothing in the condition of the party to prejudice the sentiments of Mr. Wright. If any public man ever had the opportunity of appreciating the character of a cotemporary, of measuring his qualifications, and of estimating his ambition, surely Silas Wright had every means of knowing Lewis Cass. In proclaiming him a "time-server and demagogue," he is borne out by the concurrent testimony of history and by the judgment of all who have observed his chequered political career.

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.

At a Loocofoco meeting held at Raymond, Miss., on the 23d of Sept. Col. Jefferson Davis paid the following beautiful tribute to Gen. Taylor, It is much to be regretted that such men should confess the obligations of party to be paramount to those of patriotism. Still the remarks will be read with interest, as they contain the free offering of a soldier's heart and the testimony of a witness who speaks not from idle report, but from a personal knowledge and appreciation of Gen. Taylor's qualities and character: He ran over some of the prominent measures of public policy, in which he took an interest during the late session of Congress—spoke in terms of severe condemnation concerning the "defection" of Benton and Houston on the Oregon Bill—said nothing about Polk—gave out that the Northern Democrats were no longer worthy to be called "allies of the South," and he should never again speak of them as such, and came at last, with evident reluctance to the Presidential contest. He said if any person expected him to speak evil of Gen. Taylor they would be disappointed. He knew no evil of the old hero, and spoke of him as one of the purest and noblest men the world had ever seen. The Colonel seemed greatly moved in speaking of Gen. Taylor, and his eulogy on the old man was beyond all question the finest we ever heard. It was received with thunders of involuntary applause. He referred to the kindness and almost paternal regard shown by Gen. Taylor to the Mississippians under his command, and was again interrupted by a storm of cheers.

He said the old General stood godfather to the sons of Mississipi when, amid the war and smoke of the fight, they were baptized in blood on the heights of Beuna Vista—and was again compelled to pause by a hurricane of applause. He said that during the progress of the battle, after he (Colonel Davis) was wounded, General Taylor came and sat down by him—the firm determination on his brow seemed struggling with an expression of deep sorrow for the brave fellows who had fallen, and those who were yet to bite the dust—when, on being interrogated as to his purposes, he replied, while the fire of an unconquered will gleamed in his eye—"*My wounded are behind me, and I shall never pass them alive!*" (About this time the crowd became so that they were almost ready to carry the Colonel from the stand. But he was not done yet.—He said that, after all, Gen. Taylor, in a political point of view, must be regarded as identified by the party which had nominated him, and that therefore he (the Colonel) would be obliged to vote for Cass and Butler.

Following up his remarks, he denounced Van Buren, and expressed the hope and confidence that Cass would prove more honest than the Sage of Lindenwald. Throughout his speech, at every turn, he confessed in substance, that nothing but his allegiance to the party which had elected him United States Senator, restrained him from voting for Gen. Taylor. He substantially admitted, that his duty to his party was more imperative than his duty to his country.

Our readers are perhaps not aware that Col. Jefferson Davis is Gen. Taylor's son in-law. Col Davis was foolish enough to pledge himself to the Mississippi Legislature to carry out the measures of Polk's Administration, and therefore we think he is bound to do so or resign the station. *The remark however is impotent that Gen. Taylor is opposed to Polk's Administration, and therefore is compelled to vote against him.*

MARRIED.

At New York, on Tuesday the 17th inst., by the Rev. Dr. McElroy, Mr. E. W. McGINNES, of this Borough, to Miss ANN M SPRAULL, only Daughter of Nathaniel Spraull, Esq., of the former place.

At Orwigsburg, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. W Hoffmeier of Minersville, Mr. DANIEL KIMMEL to Miss SARAH MARBERGER, both of West Brunswick Tp.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. William Morgan, Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS to Miss MARY EVANS, both of Belmont.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Wm. G. Mennig, Mr. WILLIAM KERSCHNER to Miss MARY BROWN, both of Wayne Township.

On the 12th, by the same, Mr. JOHN MINER to Miss SARAH JANE RISSER, both of Mauch Chunk.

KEEP THE BALL ROLLING!—TAYLOR, FILLMORE, AND THE TARIFF OF 1842!—A meeting of Taylor, Fillmore, and the Tariff of 1842, will be held at Behringer's Hotel, in McKeansburg, on Saturday, October 21, 1848, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The meeting will be addressed by John Bannan and C. W. Pitman, Esqrs. The 23d of October, 1848, from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 5 o'clock, P. M. Persons engaged in the mercantile business, in Pottsville and vicinity, would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, as all licenses not paid before the first of November will be placed in the hands of a Justice for collection.

Sept30-40] BENJ. CHRIST, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the firm of HEIL & BOWER in Coal, Store, and other trade, in Tremont, Schuylkill County, was mutually dissolved this 13th day of September, 1848. All persons holding claims against said firm are hereby notified to present the same for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to the subscriber, at the old place of business, where he intends receiving the business heretofore, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his old friends, and the attention of the public generally. [Sept23-39-1mo] HENRY HEIL.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Philip Fimbrite and William Peters, trading under the firm of Philip Umholtz & Co., in Tremont, Schuylkill County, did, on the 7th of August last, execute an assignment of all their estate for the benefit of all their creditors to the subscriber, therefore all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement. JOHN S. M'CREARY, Assignee.
German Free Press copy.] Sept9-37-6t

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Allen, late of the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., deceased, have been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Schuylkill County, notice is therefore hereby given, requesting all those indebted to said estate to make payment, and all those having claims will present them for settlement. MARY A. ALLEN, Administratrix.
Sept9-37-6t*]

NOTICE.—Whereas, John S. C. Martin of the Borough of Pottsville, did, on the 29th day of June last, execute to Wilfred W. Sherrill, an assignment of all his estate, for the benefit of all his creditors, all persons indebted to the said John S. C. Martin are requested to make payment, and those having demand to present them for settlement to the said assignee, at No. 63 North Front Street, Philadelphia, or to JOHN S. C. MARTIN, at the Drug Store, Pottsville.
Sept. 2 36-6t

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the next Legislature for a Bank to be located in the Borough of Minersville, Schuylkill County, to be called the Mechanic's Bank of Schuylkill County,—with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the privilege of increasing it to two hundred thousand dollars.
M. G. HEILNER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
SAMUEL HEILNER, SAMUEL KAUFFM